



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 7 —CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 7

TANON STRAIT, BOHOL STRAIT, AND SOUTH COAST OF BOHOL

Plan.—This sector includes Tanon Strait, described from N to S, and Bohol Strait, also described from N to S.

The islands in the N entrance to Tanon Strait are also described. The S coast of Bohol is described W to E.

General Remarks

7.1 Tanon Strait (10° 00'N., 123° 30'E.), between Cebu Island and Negros Island, is about 100 miles in length and has a width of about 20 miles at the N entrance and 3 miles at the S. It is deep and clear of dangers in the fairway. On the Cebu side there are no off lying dangers except Tajao Reef. On the Negros side there are a few detached reefs, none of which lies more than 2 miles offshore. There are no harbors suitable for large vessels on either side of the strait.

Bohol Strait (10° 00'N., 123° 45'E.) is the passage between the W side of Bohol and the island of Cebu. It connects the Camotes Sea with the Bohol Sea (Mindanao Sea). The strait is wide and deep through its length.

The SE coast of Cebu, between **Bagacay Point** (10° 23'N., 124° 01'E.) and Tanon Point, trends SW for about 72 miles.

A Cebu coastal plain, which reaches a maximum width of 4 miles, lies about 5.8 miles SW of Bagacay Point. It extends as far S as Talisay, 14 miles SW of Bagacay Point. The city of Cebu, which lies on this coastal plain, is the second largest city in the Philippines.

Behind the coastal plain, the land rises rapidly inland for a distance of about 7 miles. Farther S, the coastal plain varies in width with mountains rising steeply from 1 to 3 miles inland.

The W coast of Cebu, being steep-to, can be approached almost anywhere by large vessels to within 0.5 mile to 1 mile of the coast.

Unprotected anchorages, in depths of 92m or less, can be found along this coast at a distance of about 0.3 mile from the shore reefs.

Bohol, lying SE of Cebu, is mostly mountainous or hilly throughout. The coastal plain is usually narrow, being about 1 mile wide on the W side. On the SW coast hills rise rather abruptly from the plain, and a fairly extensive lowland area is centered around Tagbilaran, the principal town on the island.

The small islands adjoining Bohol are low and the majority of them are flat. Panglao Island, close off the SW coast, is the largest. Siquijor Island, lying about 17 miles SSW of Panglao Island, is mostly mountainous and hilly country.

Negros is the fourth largest island of the Philippine Archipelago. It is located W of Cebu Island. The coasts of Negros are little indented and contain no harbors suitable for large vessels. The rivers can only be used by small craft.

Winds—Weather.—The general climate of the Philippines is, for the most part, governed by three main air currents; the Northeast Trade Wind, the Northeast Monsoon, and the Southwest Monsoon. Squalls are somewhat prevalent during the Southwest Monsoon, particularly near the land. During such squalls the wind gust may reach gale force. These squalls

are often associated with thunderstorms. Strong and squally SW winds called Collas sometimes blow for several days in summer and early autumn. This phenomenon is generally associated with typhoons centered some distance to the N and accompanied by rain.

The land and sea breeze effect is well marked in coastal waters, particularly when and where the prevailing monsoon is weak. Topography may modify the prevailing winds.

The climate in the area covered by this sector is normally warm and humid. Maximum temperatures occur in April, May, and June with December, January, and February being the months of minimum temperatures.

Comparatively high values of relative humidity are observed, with minimum values generally occurring around March and April. In this area the seasonal variation of humidity on the whole follows that of rainfall, highest values occurring from September to January.

Eastern Negros has no pronounced maximum rain period, and has a short dry season lasting from 1 to 3 months. Central and S Cebu have practically the same prevailing conditions. During the short dry season, days with rain generally average between 4 to 10 a month, while 15 to 20 a month may be expected during summer and autumn.

Northern Cebu has no dry season and no pronounced rain period. In general, the average number of days with rain is not less than 10 in the spring and exceeds 15 from June to December.

Torrential rains of short duration occur at times in spring and summer during thunderstorms.

From October or November to April, the Northeast Monsoon is usually fresh from N and blows straight down the axis of Tanon Strait. It is seldom troublesome in the strait S of Pasil Point.

At the end of May, the winds of the Southwest Monsoon begin to blow. They become established in a month and terminate in October. They bring rain squalls and storms which occur principally in July, August, and September.

During July and August, squalls and SW winds of the outer zones of typhoons affect the area. During these months there are frequently periods of clear weather with S and SE breezes. In September and October fine weather prevails.

The S end of Tanon Strait is protected from the Southwest Monsoon by mountains, and it is only when the wind is strong that it is felt in the strait.

It is always stronger at the N end and like the Northeast Monsoon, it blows along the axis of the strait. Usually a quiet sea prevails in the S half of Tanon Strait.

The Northeast Trade Wind predominates during March and April, and often during February and May as well. It is of moderate strength and is the driest of all the winds affecting this area.

In general, wind velocities are very moderate, reaching 30 knots or more only during thunder squalls, or when associated with tropical storms.

Typhoons occasionally pass N of Negros and Cebu, moving in a NW direction. These islands are not frequently visited by typhoons, as only about 7 percent of the more serious disturbances of this nature which affect the Archipelago, occur in the zone 8° N to 11° N in which Negros and Cebu are located.

In October and November an occasional typhoon will cross the islands in a general W direction, but this may not occur in several years.

During the Northeast Monsoon, the sea rises along the N coastline of Negros and surf is found along the beaches of the island from the N half of Tanon Strait to Tomonton Point.

Surf is seldom experienced at the S end of the strait, and is generally very light along the coastline on the Cebu side.

Tides—Currents.—Currents in the vicinity of Negros and Cebu are largely tidal. In the Samar Sea the flood current generally sets to the SW, among and around the islands, and enters the E part of the Visayan Sea and Tanon Strait.

In the Bohol Sea (Mindanao Sea), a branch of the flood tidal current from Surigao Strait strikes the SE coast of Negros off Dumaguete and divides into two arms, one of which enters Tanon Strait with great force.

The tidal currents run at a considerable rate through the whole width of the strait, but decrease rapidly in strength as the strait widens.

In the S part they attain a rate of 5 or 6 knots, with strong races and eddies. At neaps, the rate is 2 to 3 knots.

In the Bohol Sea (Mindanao Sea) the current produced by the tidal wave which enters Surigao Strait divides into two branches after passing between Panglao and Siquijor Islands.

One branch flows NE through Bohol Strait, the other flows W striking the SE coast of Negros at Dumaguete and again divides into two branches, one of which turns S between Negros coast and Siquijor Island.

Off Bonbonon Point it meets the flood from around the S end of Negros and both are diverted SE towards Mindanao; the other branch enters Tanon Strait. During the ebb the directions of flow are reversed. Combined with the tidal stream in Bohol Strait, there appears to be a nontidal flow S which continues past the S end of the strait toward the S end of Negros.

In the NW part of Bohol Island, the Inabanga River has a large volume of flow and a moderately strong current.

There are swift and variable currents in the channel through the reefs that lead to Tubigon.

Off the S coast of Bohol, the flood current set W and the ebb E. In addition, there is a nontidal flow with an estimated velocity of 1 to 2 knots. Cervera Shoal is usually marked by tide-rips.

Caution.—It was reported (1994) that unlit fishing vessels up to 20m long, and which were almost invisible on radar, were observed in the S part of Tanon Strait.

Tanon Strait—North Approach

7.2 Guintacan Island (11° 20'N., 123° 53'E.) lies about 6.25 miles WNW of Bantigu Point, the NW extremity of Cebu. It is bordered on all sides by rocky cliffs ranging from 30m high at the N end, to 12m at the S end and is steep-to. The top of the island is a level grassy plateau covered with low trees and bushes. Several villages are situated on the island. There is poor anchorage, in a depth of 29m, about 0.4 mile off the

villages of Pasil on the SE coast and off Langob on the SW coast.

Four buoys lie about 3.5 miles NW of the N extremity of Guintacan Island.

Bantayan Island (11° 13'N., 123° 44'E.), the largest and northernmost of the island group lying in the N approach to Tanon Strait, is located about 8 miles W of the N part of Cebu. A hill, 90m high, is located on the N end. The remainder of the island is flat with a gradual slope toward the S end.

A light is shown on **Buntay Point** (11° 18'N., 123° 44'E.), the N point of the island.

The E coast of the island, from Buntay Point to Booc Point, is generally low with small bluffs at several places.

A concrete column, 9.8m high, stands on Booc Point. The town of Madridejos lies just S of Buntay Point.

Santa Fe (11° 09'N., 123° 48'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59030](#)), a town on the S shore of Booc Point, is the terminus of ferry service to Hagnaya on the island of Cebu. A concrete pier, with a reported depth of 2.7m along its face, lies about 1 mile N of the town. A stranded wreck lies 0.25 mile NNW of the pier. The villages of San Agustin, Silion, and Ocoy are situated on the E coast. The village of Pook (Maricaban) is situated on the S coast.

7.3 Bantayan (11° 10'N., 123° 43'E.), the largest town on the island, is located on the SW coast. It cannot be approached closer than 1 mile and then only by small craft. Prominent objects are the red church with a detached bell tower and white municipal building. There is a radio station at Bantayan.

Bantayan light stands about 1 mile N of the town. Perla Reef, which dries, lies 2 miles W of the light.

Silion and Jilantangan are small islands lying about 1.5 miles off the E side of Bantayan Island. They are fringed by narrow reefs. There is a deep channel between the two islands and also between them and Bantayan Island. Silion Island, the N and smaller island is 6m high and flat.

Jilantangan Island is 43m high at the N end and slopes to the S end where there is a village. There is good anchorage between these islands and Bantayan Island, which affords protection from the Southwest Monsoon.

Doha Shoal (11° 15'N., 123° 51'E.), a small coral patch with a depth of 3.7m, lies midway between Jilantangan and Guintacan Island.

A reef, with a depth of 3.4m, lies about 5 miles N of Bantayan Island.

Tanguingui Island (11° 30'N., 123° 43'E.), which shows a light, lies 11 miles N of Buntay Point.

7.4 Don Islands (11° 05'N., 123° 39'E.), a group of five islands, lie on drying reefs extending about 10 miles SW from the SW extremity of Bantayan Island. These consist of Botiquis Island, Doong Island, Lipayran Island, Mambacayao Island, and Yao Island.

Between the Don Islands and Bantayan Island are a number of small islands and islets, the largest of which are Panitugan, Maamboc, Silagon, Sagasa, and Botong. There are no navigable channels between them.

Yao Island (11° 02'N., 123° 35'E.), the SW island of the Don Islands, is small and heavily wooded with large trees. It is clear

of dangers and can be rounded at a distance of 0.25 mile. A 9.1m patch lies 1 mile WSW of the island.

The channel between Yao Island and Mambacayao Island is 0.25 mile wide and deep in the middle. A 2.7m coral shoal lies about 3 miles SE of Yao Island. The island is prominent when passing N of Negros and W of Bantayan Island.

The channel between Yao Island and Molocaboc Island, 4 miles SSW, is deep in the fairway.

Doong Reef (11° 08'N., 123° 34'E.), a sand and coral formation that dries 0.8m, lies 8 miles W of the SW end of Bantayan Island.

Lutungan Island, about 4.5 miles WSW of the town of Bantayan, lies on a reef extending from the SW port of Bantayan Island.

The channel between Doong Reef and the reef extending W from Lutungan Island is about 1 mile wide with a depth of 18m in the middle. A 5.8m rocky patch lies in the N approach to this channel.

Asuncion Pass (10° 56'N., 123° 33'E.) lies between Molocaboc Island and Sagay Point, on Negros, about 2.8 miles SW. It is deep in the fairway and is 1 mile wide between drying reefs on either side.

A lighted buoy is moored about 0.8 mile WSW of Molocaboc Island.

Negros—East Coast—Sagay Point to Refugio Island

7.5 Sagay Point (10° 56'N., 123° 30'E.) to Vito Point, about 2.5 miles, has an intervening coast that is overgrown with mangrove covering the fringing reef for a distance of 0.5 mile N and over 1 mile E. A small village stands on a small area of firm ground on the E side of the point.

Mount Solitario (10° 49'N., 123° 28'E.), located 8 miles S of Sagay Point, is a prominent conical-shaped, wooded peak about 341m high. It is easily identified from the N and E of Negros.

Pamaaun Reef (10° 55'N., 123° 34'E.), which dries and is about 0.3 mile in length, lies on the SE side of Asuncion Pass about 2.5 miles E of Vito Point. About 0.8 mile SE of Pamaaun Reef is a rocky patch. A 7m channel lies to the N of this patch and a 7.4m channel lies S of it.

Bagunbanua Island (10° 52'N., 123° 34'E.), about 3 miles SE of Vito Point, lies on the SW angle of a large triangular reef which dries. It is small and covered with bushes. The reef extends over 0.75 mile N and the same distance E.

Between Bagunbanua Island and the coastal reef is a channel with depths of 10m in the fairway. Rocky patches, with a depth of 2.7 to 5.5m, lie close W of the channel.

A detached drying reef lies 0.5 mile SE of Bagunbanua Island and between them is a narrow pass with depth of 2.7m. Between the detached reef and Panalsalon Reef, about 0.5 mile SW, is a channel with a depth of 20.1m.

Panalsalon Reef (10° 51'N., 123° 34'E.) partly dries at LW. Large boulders, awash at HW, lie in the center of the drying area. Between Panalsalon Reef and the coastal reef of Negros, there is a channel with a depth 11m.

From Vito Point, the coast trends SSE about 4 miles and then ENE about 2 miles to Mocaboc Point, forming Escalante Bay.

The bay is bordered by wide coral reefs, bare at LW, and faced by Bagunbauna Island and detached reefs.

Escalante (10° 50'N., 123° 33'E.) is a town on the W side of Mocaboc Point. Because of the coastal reef N of the town, vessels seldom anchor in the bay but enter the Danao River S of Mocaboc Point, or anchor outside N of the bar, in 3.6 to 4.5m.

Large vessels anchor off the river entrance, in 15m, mud. This latter anchorage is open with no protection from the Northeast Monsoon.

7.6 Mocaboc Point (10° 51'N., 123° 34'E.) is 12m high and formed of yellow clay and rock. It is bordered by a coastal reef extending nearly 0.3 mile N from it.

The **Danao River** (10° 49'N., 123° 34'E.), which discharges between Mocaboc Point and Ocre Point, 3 miles S, has a least depth of 3.7m on its bar, deepening within to 18 to 22m. The channel across the bar is narrow and tortuous, and vessels should proceed cautiously. The river is about 0.3 mile wide at its mouth, but soon narrows to 0.1 mile and varies in width from 91 to 137m for a distance of 4 miles; the banks are steep-to.

On the N bank of the river, about 0.5 mile inside the bar, are two small wharves with a depth of 2.7m alongside. A light is shown from a structure between the wharves.

Mount Solitario, about 5 miles W of the wharves, is a useful landmark for making the mouth of the Danao River.

There is good protected anchorage for small vessels inside the bar. The anchorage area off the wharves is only about 91m wide and there is considerable difficulty in turning, especially with an ebb current.

Vessels loading sugar from the Danao River wharves usually anchor about 1.5 miles off the river mouth, in about 15.2m.

7.7 Ocre Point (10° 48'N., 123° 34'E.), about 1.3 miles S of the mouth of the Danao River, is about 15.2m high and formed of yellow clay and rock.

From Ocre Point to Paulino Point, about 16 miles SSW, the coast is fringed by a narrow, steep-to, coral reef, with no detached dangers lying more than 0.75 mile offshore.

The **Salamanca River** (10° 45'N., 123° 32'E.) discharges about 3 miles SSW of Ocre Point. The village of Salamanca, with a small pier, stands here. Arcolon Point lies about 1.5 miles S of Salamanca, and Lemery Point is 5.5 miles farther S.

A vessel approached an anchorage off Salamanca on course 310° and anchored when Ocre Point bore 018° and Arcolon Point 225°. This anchorage had a depth of 40m.

Calatrava (10° 36'N., 123° 29'E.), a small town, is situated on the S side of the mouth of the Calatrava River, about 3 miles N of Paulino Point. It can be recognized by a group of white buildings with red roofs standing near the beach. The buildings are visible from seaward.

There is anchorage, in 22m off the S side of the point on which the town stands, with the point bearing 013°, distance about 0.4 mile.

Between Paulino Point and Pinabuntan Point, about 1.5 miles S, there is a coastal indentation, the head of which is filled by a mangrove swamp which extends up to 0.5 mile inland.

Ticlin Island (10° 32'N., 123° 28'E.), covered with mangroves, and fringed by a drying reef, lies about 0.4 mile S of Paulino Point. Ticlin Reef, which partly dries, lies 0.75 mile

SSE of Ticlin Island. A shifting sand cay, which dries 0.9m, lies on the S part of Ticlin Reef.

There is anchorage, in 15.2m, for vessels with local knowledge, about 0.3 to 0.4 mile SW of Ticlin Island. A more sheltered anchorage for small vessels in 11m, mud is in a basin about 0.3 mile in extent about 0.15 mile NW of Ticlin Island, with the SW point of the island in range, bearing 155° with the sand cay on Ticlin Reef.

Two channels lead to this latter anchorage, the N one being the better. In rounding the N end of the reef bordering Ticlin Island, the depth decreases from 27m outside to 9.1m in the basin just before the anchorage on the aforementioned range. The S passage is narrow and has a depth of 3.7m in mid-channel; it should be marked unless the light is favorable.

Talabe Point (10° 30'N., 123° 27'E.), about 1.5 miles SW of Pinabuntan Point, is low, flat, and covered with mangrove and coconut trees. A conspicuous white monument stands about 0.3 mile NNE of the point, while a prominent tank lies 0.75 mile NNE of the point.

The coastal reef, part of which bares at LW, extends nearly 0.6 mile E and about 0.3 to 0.25 mile SE from Talabe Point. The Talabe River discharges close N of the point. A reef, with a depth of 4.3m and steep-to, lies about 0.7 mile SE of Talabe Point; it is the outer danger on the W side of the N approach to Refugio Pass.

7.8 Refugio Island (10° 27'N., 123° 26'E.) is nearly flat, the highest point of elevation is about 15.2m. It is completely surrounded by a reef that partly dries and extends about 0.5 mile NE and about 1.3 miles SW from it. The reef on the W side is fairly narrow and steep-to and that on the E side extends up to 0.6 mile from the central part of the island.

A buoy marks the edge of the reef, 0.5 mile NNE of the island, and a buoy is moored off the reef, 1 mile SW of the island. There are two piers, suitable only for boats, on the NW coast of the island. A light is shown on the NE side of the island. It was reportedly periodically obscured by foliage.

Ermita Rock (10° 26'N., 123° 26'E.), composed of coral heads, with a depth of 2.4m, lies about 1 mile SE of the S extremity of Refugio Island. There is a deep channel between the rock and the reef fringing the island.

Refugio Pass (10° 28'N., 123° 24'E.) separates Refugio Island from the E coast of Negros, and has a least navigable width of 1 mile abeam San Carlos Point. The W side of the pass is mostly fringed with mangrove and is bordered by a narrow steep-to reef.

San Carlos Point (10° 29'N., 123° 25'E.), a low sandy point about 2 miles SW of Talabe Point.

7.9 San Carlos (10° 29'N., 123° 25'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59070](#)) is located on the W side of Refugio Pass. The town is nearly obscured by trees and only a few houses are visible.

Depths—Limitations.—The port is accessed from the N via Refugio Pass. Vessels may load/discharge alongside or at anchor, via lighters, in depths of up to 18.3m. Cargoes handled include molasses, sugar, and general cargo.

A government pier, 46m long and 9.1m wide, is situated at the end of a rock causeway on San Carlos Point. At this pierhead the controlling depth is 7.5m, but depths decrease rapidly along the sides of the causeway.

The ruins of a wooden pier, visible only at LW, lie about 91m W of the government pier.

A T-headed pier, owned by the sugar mill with a berthing face 16m in length, projects 0.25 mile SE from the shore, 0.5 mile NE of San Carlos Point. The depth at the head of the pier was reported as 7.9m. Three mooring buoys are laid on each side of the pierhead. The pier is equipped with an automatic conveyor for loading sugar. A launch runs mooring lines.

A heavy swell may be experienced alongside these piers during the Northeast Monsoon (October to March).

Aspect.—The twin spires of the church and the metal chimney of the sugar mill are prominent. Two water tanks, 24m high, are located 0.75 mile N of San Carlos Point. A radio tower, 49m high, stands 0.5 mile W of the point.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is available. A radio is not available. Pilots for San Carlos can be obtained at Dumaguete.

Anchorage.—There is anchorage, in 9 to 15m, mud, about 0.2 to 0.3 mile S of San Carlos Point. Large vessels can anchor off the end of the sugar pier, in about 15m.

Directions.—When approaching Refugio Pass from N and when about 3 miles NE of Refugio lighthouse, steer for the sugar mill chimney, bearing 265°. When about 0.4 mile of the buoy marking the N edge of the N of Refugio Island, alter course for the piers or anchorages.

The E side of San Carlos Point should be given a berth of about 0.5 mile to avoid the flat, with depths of less than 3.7m, which extends 0.25 mile from the point.

Negros—East Coast—Refugio Pass to Guihulngan

7.10 The entrance to the **Mainit River** (10° 26'N., 123° 22'E.) is located 3.75 miles SW of San Carlos Point. There are no prominent features between this entrance and Guihulngan, 20.5 miles SSW; the hills approach close to the coast. The rivers are small and cannot be navigated.

This part of the island Negros is well populated and there are numerous villages scattered along the coast.

There is anchorage for vessels with local knowledge off **De La Vina Hacienda** (10° 21'N., 123° 20'E.), about 6 miles SSW of the mouth of the Mainit River. This anchorage is well protected during the Southwest Monsoon (May to September), and also from S and SE winds by a detached coral reef which lies parallel with the coast and dries in two places.

A vessel approaching this anchorage should steer for the prominent iron roofed dwelling on a bearing of 226° and anchor, in a depth of 9m, when the mouth of the small stream on the N side of the hacienda bears 271°. A small, detached 3.7m patch lies off the N entrance about 0.2 mile offshore, and vessels should pass about 137m SE.

Vallehermoso (10° 20'N., 123° 20'E.), a town about 1.5 miles S of De La Vina Hacienda, has a sand flat, with depths of 5.5m along its outer edge, extending about 0.1 mile from the shore E of the town.

Immediately outside this flat the depths increase abruptly to 18m, mud, where anchorage can be taken with the large and prominent convent near the coast bearing 271°. Vallehermoso is an occasional port of call for coastal vessels.

Jilaitan Point (10° 15'N., 123° 19'E.) is located 5.5 miles S of Vallehermoso. A small reef, with three coral heads, awash, lies

0.6 mile ESE of Jilaitan Point. Between this reef and the coastal reef is a deep channel about 0.1 mile wide. This is the only off-lying danger in the vicinity.

Guihulngan (10° 07'N., 123° 16'E.) is a small town situated about 7.8 miles SSW of Jilaitan Point. The mouth of a large river located N of the town is closed by a bar. A light is shown from a white concrete beacon, 11m high, standing on the beach at Guihulngan.

Depths off the town increase gradually to 7.4m about 0.4 mile offshore, then deepen abruptly to 22m, and to over 90m at a distance of little more than 0.5 mile.

A pier, about 0.8 mile SSW of the town, is reported to have a depth of 1.5m off its seaward end. There is anchorage, in 22 to 27m, mud, with Guihulngan Church bearing 290°.

Negros—East Coast—Guihulngan to Calongcalong Point

7.11 The La Libertad River (10° 02'N., 123° 14'E.) discharges about 6 miles SSW of Guihulngan and although appearing large, is completely blocked by steep-to drying reefs. Small craft enter the river at HW.

Pasil Point (10° 00'N., 123° 14'E.) is low, flat, and well cultivated. A white beacon situated on Pasil Point. The Magingin River, small and of no navigational value, empties through Pasil Point.

Jimalalud (9° 59'N., 123° 12'E.), a small town about 2.5 miles SSW of Pasil Point, can be identified by a red roofed convent. There is anchorage, in 27m, mud, E of the convent and about 0.1 mile offshore.

Tayasan Point (9° 55'N., 123° 10'E.) about 5.8 miles SW of Pasil Point, is steep-to, low, flat, and well-cultivated. The town of Tayasan is located on the S side of Tayasan Point.

The Tibiauan River empties close W of the town. There is anchorage, in 40m, mud, in the elbow of the coast about 0.8 mile WSW of Tayasan Point. The anchorage is fairly protected during either monsoon.

Calagcalag Bay (9° 50'N., 123° 09'E.), about 6 miles SSW of Tayasan Point, is formed by drying reefs. There is good shelter for small vessels with local knowledge during either monsoon. The bay is divided into two sections.

The outer part has an anchorage about 0.3 mile in width. The inner part is entered between two mangrove covered points and is mostly fringed by drying reefs. A well defined channel, about 137m wide at its entrance, leads to the inner anchorage.

This channel is clear of dangers and has a mud bottom, shoaling gradually from 27m at the entrance, to 5.5m about 91m from a causeway which crosses its head. The village of Calagcalag is situated close S of the S entrance point of the bay.

There are no navigational aids for use in entering Calagcalag Bay. The outer anchorage can be approached on a 270° course, keeping about 0.1 mile S of the reef forming the N side of the entrance and anchoring, in 27 to 37m, off the entrance to the inner part.

Tinaogan Reef (9° 48'N., 123° 09'E.), consisting of a circular formation of detached coral heads, lies off the coast about 2 miles SE of the N entrance point of Calagcalag Bay.

The area enclosed by reefs is about 1 mile in diameter and has depths of 20 to 33m. About 1.5 miles offshore, part of the

E edge of the reef dries. The reef is steep-to on all sides, and soundings give no warning of its proximity.

Manjuyod Point, in range bearing 190° with Diutay Islet in Bais Bay 5.25 miles southward, leads E of the reef when coming from the N.

The village of **Tinaogan** (9° 47'N., 123° 09'E.) is located close SW of the reef.

7.12 Manjuyod Point (9° 42'N., 123° 10'E.), 5.5 miles S of Tinaogan Reef, is bold with rocky bluffs from 6 to 30m high for 1 mile on each side of it. The town of Manjuyod is situated about midway between Manjuyod Point and Campoyo Point, 4 miles S. The Manjuyod River empties S of the town.

Campoyo Point (9° 38'N., 123° 09'E.) is a narrow strip of land with a few trees. Drying reefs extend 1 mile E and 2 miles SSE from it.

North Bais Bay and South Bais Bay, lie between Campoyo Point and Canamay Point, about 5.5 miles S. The shores of both bays are low, fringed by mangroves, and are backed by a large cultivated area.

There is good anchorage in both bays for vessels of moderate size having local knowledge, but the area of extensive reefs make them difficult to enter, especially in bad weather. The entrances are between drying reefs.

Daco Island (9° 35'N., 123° 09'E.), 167m high near its N end, lies about 2.5 miles S of Campoyo Point and separates North Bais Bay from South Bais Bay. The S end of the island is low and covered with mangroves. There is a narrow boat channel, with a depth of 1.8m at HW, between the island and mainland.

Reefs, which partly dry, extend up to 1.5 miles from the E side of Daco Island and form the S side of the channel into North Bais Bay.

North Bais Bay (9° 38'N., 123° 08'E.) is obstructed by reefs, between which are narrow tortuous channels leading to good anchorages, but due to the absence of navigational aids it is impractical to use them without the benefit of local knowledge. There are good depths in the channels and the reefs are visible at LW.

The entrance to the bay lies between the reef extending SSE from Campoyo Point and that extending from the E side of Daco Island. It is deep and about 0.2 mile wide in the fairway. It has been reported that the beacons have been replaced by buoys which mark both sides of the entrance.

Diutay Islet (9° 37'N., 123° 09'E.), 63m high and cultivated, lies on an extensive drying reef in the center of the bay.

7.13 Bais (9° 35'N., 123° 07'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59080](#)), an important sugar exporting port, is situated on the SW shore of North Bais Bay. About 1 mile NNE of the town is a wooden pier with a depth of 4m off its face.

Depths—Limitations.—It lies at the head of a long, tortuous channel between the reefs, and from it the ruins of a stone and earth embankment, about 1 mile long, extends over the mud flats to the main road which passes through Bais.

Another pier, with a depth of about 4.6m off its face, extends nearly about 0.3 mile N from Daco Island and is connected with Bais by a good road. This pier is partly destroyed.

A channel leading to the pier from the entrance of the bay is marked by beacons and are reported numbered from seaward.

Anchorage.—Well-protected anchorage, in depths of 15 to 17m, can be obtained between the pier and the entrance.

Directions.—The beacons in North Bais Bay are numbered 1 and 3 on the port side, and 2, 4, and 6 on the starboard side. Approach the bay on a course of 270° to pass 0.1 mile S of No. 2 beacon.

When abeam of this beacon, haul NW and steer for No. 4 beacon. Round No. 3 beacon at a distance of about 0.1 mile and steer SW with No. 6 beacon slightly open on the starboard bow.

When abeam No. 6 beacon steer for the head of the pier, having regard for the shoal area E of it.

Caution.—It has been reported that Beacon No.1 and Beacon No. 2 had been replaced by buoys.

7.14 South Bais Bay (9° 34'N., 123° 08'E.), entered between Canamay Point and Banlas Point, the SE extremity of Daco Island, is generally shallow throughout.

The best depths being found in the entrance. Maximum draft permitted was 7m.

Canamay Point, low and covered by mangrove, is fringed by a drying reef extending about 0.3 mile NNE.

A shoal, with a depth of 14.6m, was reported to lie about 0.6 mile ENE of Canamay Point.

A detached reef, that partly dries, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Arboles Point, the SW extremity of Daco Island.

There are some rocks lying on the SW end of the reef and are usually visible.

There is a channel about 73m wide, with a depth of 11m, between this reef and that fringing Arboles Point; it is generally marked by stakes.

Another channel, having a width of about 0.2 mile and a depth 11m, leads S and W of the aforementioned detached reef. On the W side of this channel is a small rocky patch with a depth of 1.2m.

A T-shaped concrete pier, about 69m long, extends about 0.6 mile N from the S shore of South Bais Bay. A light is shown from the head of the pier. The seaward end of the pier, lying about 0.6 mile NW of Canamay Point, had a least depth of 7.9m and a width of 10.1m.

Four mooring buoys are laid within 0.1 mile of the face of the pier, two to seaward and two inshore of it. Three aluminum painted tanks stand on the pier about 0.1 mile S of the head; they are visible well offshore.

There is a small stone pier and prominent concrete building with a nipa roof on Guindung Point in the NW part of South Bais Bay.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots for Bais Bay can be obtained in Dumaquete.

Anchorage.—There is anchorage, in 16.5m, off the S end of Daco Island with Arboles Point bearing 306° and Banlas Point bearing 058°. The inner anchorage is described with the directions for entering South Bais Bay.

Directions.—Enter South Bais Bay on a course of 270° to pass about 0.3 mile S of Daco Island. If bound for the sugar pier, head for it when Arboles Point is abeam.

Vessels proceeding to the inner anchorage continue to steer 270° until the pier on Guindung Point bears 352° and head for it on that bearing, anchoring, in 5.8m, when Arboles Point bears 091°, or farther N if the draft permits.

7.15 Amblan Point (9° 28'N., 123° 14'E.), lying about 6.5 miles SE of Canamay Point, is low, sandy, and steep-to, it is covered with coconut trees. A light is shown on Amblan Point.

The town of Ayuquitan is situated close W of the point and is prominent from seaward. There is anchorage, in 18m, sand, off the town.

Two mooring buoys are laid close SE of the point. A steep-to coral reefs extends up to 0.5 mile offshore in places between the two points.

Between Amblan Point and Calongcalong Point, about 9 miles SSE, the coast of Negros is bordered by steep-to sandy beaches having little reef and being generally clear of dangers.

From SSE of Amblan Point, for a distance of 3 miles, 30m hills rise close to the coast; then to Calongcalong Point the land is low and covered with coconut trees, with an occasional rocky bluff.

There are a number of villages along this coast off which anchorage can be taken in good weather, but usually close in because of the great depths. A radio tower, marked by two vertical obstruction lights, stands about 1.5 miles NW of Calongcalong Point.

Tampi (9° 26'N., 123° 14'E.), a village lying about 1.5 miles SSE of Amblan Point, has a pier with a depth of 3.7m alongside. Two mooring buoys lie off the pier.

A conspicuous church tower is situated about 0.8 mile SE of the mouth of the Ocoy River.

Calongcalong Point (9° 20'N., 123° 18'E.), is low, sandy, and fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef. Two small sand cays lie on the edge of the reef 91m NE of the point.

Cebu—West Coast—Tapilon Point to Balamban Point

7.16 Tapilon Point (11° 17'N., 124° 01'E.), the NE point of Cebu, is rocky. The village of Tapilon is situated on the beach about 0.3 mile E of the point.

Between Tapilon Point and Bulalaqui Point, about 2.25 mile E, the coast of Cebu is low and fringed by a narrow reef. Three patches of 9.1m or less lie as far as 1 mile offshore between these points.

Anchorage can be taken, in 12.8m, sand, about 0.5 mile N of the village.

Bantigui Point (11° 16'N., 124° 00'E.), lying 1.75 miles WSW of Tapilon Point, is the NW extremity of Cebu. The point is low, sandy, and bordered by a reef that extends 0.5 mile offshore.

Daabantayan (11° 15'N., 124° 00'E.), a small town, is situated at the mouth of the Dalingding River, about 1.3 miles S of Bantigui Point. There is a prominent church in town. There is anchorage in good weather, in depths of 16 to 18m, mud, 0.5 mile W of Daabantayan.

7.17 Cautit Point (11° 11'N., 123° 57'E.), 5.5 miles SW of Daabantayan, is low, flat, covered with coconut trees, and bordered by a narrow strip of steep-to reef. East of the point the land rises gradually inland. There is a prominent church near the point.

Jibitnil Island (11° 11'N., 123° 55'E.) lies 1.5 miles W of Cautit Point. It is 33m high, table-topped, and wooded. A deep channel lies between the island and Cautit Point.

Hagnaya Bay (11° 07'N., 123° 57'E.) is entered between Tajad Point, located 2 miles S of Cautit Point, and **Sabil Point** (11° 06'N., 123° 56'E.), 3 miles farther S. A light is shown on the edge of the reef extending S from Tajad Point at the N entrance to Hagnaya Bay. The greater part of the bay E of a line joining the entrance points is encumbered with reefs and shoals.

The shores of the bay are generally fringed with mangroves. Several streams discharge into the bay. Twin stacks and a water tank on the E side are good landmarks.

Sabil Point is low, with a few coconut trees and bushes growing on it. The point is bordered by a reef extending about 0.5 mile N and 0.25 mile W from it. A beacon stands on the reef about 0.2 mile N of the point.

A narrow, tortuous channel beginning about 0.5 mile NE of Sabil Point leads to the town of **Medellin** (11° 08'N., 123° 59'E.), at the mouth of the Dagosungan River in the NE part of the bay. Only vessels with local knowledge should use this channel. The land in this vicinity is flat with no distinctive features.

A light is shown on a small pier inside the mouth of the **Loya River** (11° 07'N., 123° 58'E.), 1.5 miles NE of Sabil Point. There is anchorage for small vessels, in 14.7m, about 0.8 mile NNE of Sabil Point.

Vessels proceeding to the anchorage can approach the bay with the light on the N side of the entrance in range, bearing 100° with the aforementioned water tank.

Large vessels can anchor, in about 29m, just S of this range and about 0.5 mile W of the light. This anchorage is protected from the Northeast Monsoon but is open to the Southwest Monsoon.

Daijagon Canal (11° 04'N., 123° 58'E.), connecting Hagnaya Bay with Bogo Bay on the E coast of Cebu, is approximately 4 miles long and dries about 1 mile near midway of its length. Both sides are bordered by mangrove swamps. The canal can be used only by small boats at HW.

Between Sabil Point and the town of **San Remigio** (11° 05'N., 123° 56'E.), about 1.5 miles S, a number of rocky islets, 1.8 to 3m high, lie on a coastal reef at a distance of 91 to 137m from the shore. There is a prominent white church at San Remigio which is partially obscured from seaward by coconut trees.

There is anchorage for small vessels, in 27.4m, with the church bearing 091° and the outer of the two rocky islets on the reef, northward, in range with Sabil Point. There is barely swinging room to clear the reef at this anchorage.

7.18 Mangcao Point (11° 02'N., 123° 54'E.) is located about 5 miles SSW of Sabil Point. The extremity of the point consists of low cliffs rising gradually to **Guintorijan Hill** (11° 03'N., 123° 56'E.), 82m high, located 2.25 miles ENE of the point. The point can be safely passed at a distance of 0.5 mile.

Bangtad Point is 2 miles SE of Mangcao Point, where the fringing coastal reef is 0.75 mile wide. There is good anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge off the mouth of the Lambusan River, which discharges E of Bangtad Point, between the reef extending S from that point and the reef fringing the coast S of it, in a depth of 11m, mud. Good protection exists except from SW winds.

Between Bangtad Point and Bagasaue Point, 16 miles SSW, the coast is bordered by a steep-to reef extending not more than 0.75 mile offshore.

Casimon Point (10° 53'N., 123° 53'E.), about 8 miles SSW of Bangtad Point, is formed of dark rock. It is bordered by a reef, which mostly dries, extending about 0.3 mile offshore. On this reef is a wooded islet and several rocks.

The **Batauang River** (10° 50'N., 124° 52'E.), the largest in the vicinity, empties about 2.5 miles S of Casimon Point.

Its mouth is formed by a small bay indenting the rocky coast and having a depth of 3.7m, but too small to be of any value to shipping.

The village of Tabuelan is located about 0.5 mile S of the entrance to the Batauang River.

Tuburan Bay (10° 44'N., 123° 49'E.) is entered between Bagasave Point and Languyon Point, nearly 2.5 miles SW. Bagasaue Point is low and bordered by drying reef extending about 0.3 mile offshore.

Languyon Point is low, wooded, and steep-to. Fringing reefs, some of which bare at LW, and other detached patches are found in the bay.

The town of **Tuburan** (10° 44'N., 123° 49'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59020](#)) is on the SW shore of the bay, close W of the mouth of a small river of the same name. A church and convent are good landmarks. Small craft can enter the river at HW. The pier at Tuburan is in ruins.

Anchorage can be taken, in 9.1m, mud, by steering for the bell tower of the church on a bearing of 142° and anchoring when Languyon Point bears 229°. This course leads about 0.1 mile NE of a 4.7m patch lying 0.75 mile NW of the church. Small craft may anchor farther in. On the S reef there is a prominent limestone boulder, bare at LW, which forms an excellent mark.

7.19 From Languyon Point to Macalbang Point, about 6.8 miles SW, the intervening coast is bordered by a narrow reef. Macalbang Point is low and sandy.

Asturias Point (10° 34'N., 123° 43'E.), 4.5 miles further SW is low, and the fringing reef extends 0.25 mile N from the point. The town of Asturias is close ENE of the point.

There is a prominent church in the town. There is a landing at Langob village, 0.5 mile ENE of Asturias.

Two concrete stumps, the remains of beacons, mark the entrance to the channel between the reefs. Small vessels can enter midway between these markers and steer for Langob, bearing 113°.

The bight between Asturias Point and Uag Point, nearly 1.5 miles SSW, is a shoal area, with depths of 3.6m, extending 0.5 mile from a line drawn between the points.

Balamban Point (10° 31'N., 123° 42'E.), about 2 miles S of Uag Point, is low and wooded with trees. It terminates in a sandy spit that dries and has several dangerous rocky patches lying outside it. The outer patch, with a depth of 3m, lies about 0.5 mile SW of the point.

Balamban Bay (10° 30'N., 123° 43'E.), lies between Balamban Point and Mambocayan Point, about 1.5 miles S. Although this bay indents the coast only a little more than 0.5 mile, added protection is afforded vessels at anchor during the Northeast Monsoon (October to March) by the sandspit and reefs extending from Balamban Point. On the S side of the bay

a coral reef, with depths of 0.3 to 5.5m, extends 1 mile NNW from Mambocayan Point.

Balamban (10° 30'N., 123° 42'E.) is a small town on the N shore of the bay. There is a large prominent church and convent. A light is shown on the beach in front of the town. A stone mole, privately maintained, is situated about 0.1 mile S of the light.

Vessels bound into Balamban Bay should steer for the light, or the seaward gable of the church, on a bearing of 083° and anchor, in 16.5m, mud, less than 0.5 mile from the light. Caution is necessary as this bearing leads only 0.1 mile from the dangers on either side.

Cebu—West Coast—Balamban Point to Copton Point

7.20 Between Mambocayan Point, about 1.5 miles SE of Balamban, and **Tajao Point** (10° 19'N., 123° 35'E.), about 12.5 miles further SW, the coastal reef is narrow and there are no dangers more than 0.5 mile offshore. Tajao Point is low and steep-to.

Daanglungsod Point (10° 24'N., 123° 39'E.) lies 6.5 miles SW of Mambocayan Point.

Sangi (10° 24'N., 123° 38'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59015](#)) is a small port about 0.5 mile S of Daanglungsod Point, and should not be confused with Toledo, located about 1 mile S of Sangi.

Depths—Limitations.—There are three piers with reported depths alongside at LW as follows:

No. 1 Pier is for general and bulk cargo. Facilities are available for the handling of liquid cargo. The pier length is 70m, with a draft of 3.6m.

No. 2 Pier is an Island berth with a loading conveyor for copper silicates. The pier length is 15m, with a draft of 9.2m.

No. 3 Pier has a bulk discharge conveyor system for coal. Facilities are available for the discharge of liquids. The pier length is 70m, with a 15.2m draft.

Lights are shown from No. 1 Pier and No. 2 Pier. The piers are exposed to the Southwest Monsoon (May to September).

Diesel fuel oil is available at the pier heads. Fuel oil is reported to be available by road tanker.

Aspect.—At a distance of 5 miles offshore several gray buildings, three oil tanks, and four tall aluminum chimneys about 0.5 mile inland may be seen at Sangi. At night, lights from the buildings can be seen afar.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is advisable on the first visit. The pilot will board off the piers upon 4 hours notice. Berthing can take place at any time, weather permitting. A pilot may also be obtained at Cebu City.

Directions.—It is advisable to use an anchor to assist berthing. In the Northeast Monsoon (October to March), especially on the falling tide, the piers should be approached from S.

In the Southwest Monsoon (May to September), especially on the rising tide, the piers should be approached from N; as the land provides no lee, berthing can be hazardous under these conditions. Vessels should be prepared to leave the berth on the first sign of bad weather.

7.21 Toledo (10° 23'N., 123° 38'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59010](#)) is the largest town on the W coast of Cebu, and is located about 1.5 miles SSW of Daanglungsod Point.

A pier, 122m long with a depth of 4.6m at its head, is located at Toledo. The pier was reported in poor repair, but is still in use.

Twin church spires, about 25m high, and a large fertilizer plant close to the root of the pier, are prominent.

The recommended anchorage off Toledo is in a position with Toledo Church bearing 125° and Luok Point, situated 3 miles SW of Toledo, bearing 228°. This anchorage has a depth of 33m and is about 0.4 mile off the beach.

Tajao Reef (10° 18'N., 123° 34'E.), which dries, extends about 1.8 miles SW of Tajao Point. A shifting sand cay covers a small part of the reef; the outer edge of the reef is steep-to. There is a channel with a depth of 11m, and a width of about 0.3 mile at its narrowest part, between Tajao Reef and the reef fringing the shore.

There is anchorage where a break occurs in the reef off the town of **Pinamungajan** (10° 16'N., 123° 35'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59000](#)), about 3 miles S of Tajao Point.

Vessels anchor, in 33m, mud, about 0.3 mile offshore, with the white gable end of a church, with two towers on a slight rise, bearing 078°.

By anchoring nearer the S side of the bight, off a small indentation in the reef, fairly good shelter will be found during the Southwest Monsoon (May to September). The ruins of a wooden pier stands in front of the town.

Aloguinsan (10° 14'N., 123° 33'E.) is a small town situated at the mouth of the Aloguinsan River, about 3.5 miles SW of Pinamungajan.

Gorda Point (10° 11'N., 123° 31'E.), about 3 miles SW of Aloguinsan, rises to a flat topped hill 197m high, about 1 mile SW of the point.

7.22 Japitan Point (10° 08'N., 123° 29'E.), about 3.5 miles SW of Gorda Point, is the N entrance point of Barili Bay. It is high, rocky, and has vertical cliffs. A steep-to reef extends about 0.1 mile from Japitan Point.

Barili Bay (10° 07'N., 123° 29'E.) is entered between Japitan Point and Tayong Point, about 0.6 mile SSW. The bay can be recognized from the N by a conspicuous white landslide on its S side; a drying reef fringes this side of the bay.

The head of the bay is filled with an extensive growth of mangrove, outside of which are partly drying mud flats extending about 0.3 mile seaward.

A canal, used by small boats at HW, leads through the mangrove and coastal swamp for about 1 mile to the town of **Barili** (10° 07'N., 123° 31'E.). The town is not visible from offshore.

Guibuangan (10° 07'N., 123° 30'E.), a village on the S shore of the bay, has a large white house that is a good landmark.

Tayong Point (10° 07'N., 123° 29'E.) is a rocky, vertical cliff about 18.3m high, which rises to a 211m hill about 1 mile SE of the point. The point is fringed by a partly drying reef which extends about 0.15 mile N from it. A prominent round rock, about 1.8m high, lies on the reef in a position about 137m from the point.

Small vessels can anchor, in 35m, mud. Vessels entering Barili Bay can steer for the aforementioned white house on a

bearing of 144° and anchor when the prominent rock on the reef off Tayong Point bears 266°.

7.23 Tangil Point (10° 05'N., 123° 37'E.), low and covered with mangroves, is located about 3.5 miles SW of Tayong Point.

Dumanjug Bay (10° 04'N., 123° 26'E.) is entered between Tangil Point and Dumanjug Point, 1.5 miles SW.

The Dumanjug River empties between the reef fringing the head of the bay.

Mud flats, with depths of 2.8 to 5.5m, extend beyond the drying reef for a distance of 0.3 mile offshore. Close outside this flat the depths increase abruptly to 24m or more.

Dumanjug (10° 04'N., 123° 26'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58990](#)), one of the largest towns on the W coast of Cebu, has a large conspicuous church. Because of the reef fronting the town, there is no pier in Dumanjug. Most of the commerce for the area is handled through the village of Tangil, about 1 mile NNE, across a conspicuous steel bridge.

A stone mole, laid across the reef in front of Tangil, has a wooden landing with a depth of 2.5m off its face. It is used as an inter-island ferry landing. A rock, awash at LW, lies about 36m from the NW end of the landing. A light is shown on the beach at Tangil.

Vessels entering Dumanjug Bay can anchor almost anywhere according to draft, but the anchorage should be approached slowly as the depths decrease rapidly. Small vessels can steer for the light on a bearing of 095° and anchor, in 14.6m, mud, about 137m WNW of the landing at Tangil.

Good anchorage for large vessels is in 37m, with the steel bridge bearing 110° and the church at Dumanjug bearing 197°. The best landing for boats is on the beach at the mouth of the Dumanjug River, nearly 0.25 mile E of the church.

From Dumanjug Point, the coast trends SSW for about 2.5 miles to a point near the village of Santa Cruz.

Kambuang Hill (10° 02'N., 123° 24'E.), a well-defined ridge with a flat top 102m high, lying close NE of the village, is a good landmark.

Libao Hill (10° 00'N., 123° 24'E.), about 1.8 miles farther S, is 145m high. It is a conspicuous landmark and can be seen a long distance. Care must be taken not to mistake it for **Pescador Islet** (9° 55'N., 123° 21'E.).

Copton Bay (9° 59'N., 123° 25'E.) lies between Copton Peninsula and the mainland of Cebu. The bay is almost entirely blocked by mud flats and drying reefs. There is a narrow channel, with a depth of 0.4m, which leads through the bay as far as the village of Alcantara on the E side. Off the seaward edge of the reef, at the entrance to this channel, the depths increase abruptly to 46m.

Ronda (10° 00'N., 123° 26'E.) is a village on the NE side of Copton Bay. The ruins of a stone mole extend almost to the edge of the reef fronting the village. Beyond the reef the depths increase too rapidly to afford anchorage.

Cebu—West Coast—Copton Point to Liloan Point

7.24 Copton Point (10° 00'N., 123° 23'E.) is a rocky bluff, about 4.5m high, underworn by the sea. It is fringed by a

narrow steep-to reef on which are four detached, peculiarly shaped rocks, 3 to 4.5m high, lying 20 to 45m offshore.

Copton Peninsula (9° 58'N., 123° 23'E.), low, flat, and covered with coconut trees and brush, is connected to the mainland by an isthmus about 0.5 mile wide and 6 to 15m high.

The W side of the peninsula is steep-to with a sandy beach. Tongo Point, the S part of the peninsula, is low, covered with trees, and terminates in a rocky bluff about 6m high.

Badian Bay (9° 55'N., 123° 23'E.), lying between Tongo Point and Badian Point about 4 miles S, is bordered by a steep-to reef that extends offshore nearly 0.5 mile in places.

Moalboal (9° 56'N., 123° 24'E.), a small town at the NE part of Badian Bay, is situated about 1 mile E of Tongo Point. A church, convent, and bell tower, close together in town are prominent as they show up white.

A stone mole, more than 0.25 mile long extending over the reef in front of the town, in ruins, is used only by small boats. There is anchorage, in 15 to 37m, mud, protected during the Northeast Monsoon off the mole head.

Badian Island (9° 53'N., 123° 22'E.), 108m high and cultivated, lies less than 0.5 mile N of Badian Point, to which it is connected by a drying reef.

The greater part of the area between the island and the mainland is blocked by drying reefs. At HW there is a small boat channel over these reefs to the town of Badian, in the SE part of the bay. A church and bell tower are poor landmarks from offshore.

There is protected anchorage during the Southwest Monsoon, in 18 to 37m, mud, E of the N end of the island and about 1.3 miles NW of the town.

7.25 Pescador Island (9° 55'N., 123° 21'E.), 9.1m high and steep-to, lies off the entrance to Badian Bay and is small, flat, and rocky. A light is shown from the island.

Between Badian Point and Liloan Point, the SW extremity of Cebu, there are no bays or prominent points.

The coast is bold with hills of moderate elevation rising close inland. Anchorage is limited by the considerable depths close offshore. A number of small towns and villages are scattered along the shores.

Malabuyoc Point (9° 39'N., 123° 19'E.) is located 13.5 miles S of Badian Point. Culasi Point, 10.5 miles S of Malabuyoc Point, is low, rather craggy, and white; thence to Liloan Point, the coast is sandy and very steep.

San Sebastian (9° 28'N., 123° 18'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58980](#)) is situated about 3 miles N of Liloan Point.

There is an L-shaped pier with a reported controlling depth of 6.1m alongside.

Liloan Point (9° 25'N., 123° 18'E.) forms the N entrance to the S end of Tanon Strait. It is the terminus of a spur from the main range of hills, and can be recognized by an old, white fort standing on its W side. The point is about 15.2m high and sparsely wooded.

Negros—South Coast

7.26 The S coast of Negros between Calongcalong Point (9° 20'N., 123° 18'E.) and Siaton Point, about 25 miles SW, is clear and steep-to.

Apo Island lies about 4 miles ESE of **Zamboanguita Point** (9° 06'N., 123° 12'E.). Cuernos de Negros are three very prominent peaks about 9 miles SW of Calongcalong point. The highest peak is conical in shape and 1,903m high.

Dumaguete is the principal city in the area. There are several small and villages along the coast. Port Bonbonon offers the best anchorage along this coastal section. Siquijor Island lies about 10.5 miles SE of Dumaguete.

7.27 Dumaguete (9° 18'N., 123° 18'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59090](#)) is the capital and largest town of Oriental Negros, being the commercial center of SE Negros.

The offshore approach to the city is easy with no hazards, except that caution should be used in coming from the N to avoid rounding the N entrance point too closely in making for the piers. The open harbor has no protection other than the mountains to the W.

Winds—Weather.—The winds are generally light and variable, but during the Northeast Monsoon they can become strong enough to interfere with shipping. During the year there are three to four typhoons which come close enough to make it hazardous for ships at the pier.

Depths—Limitations.—No. 1 Pier, the N and main reconstructed pier, is 126.5m long on its S face and 12m wide. Vessels normally berth on the S side. Depths alongside have been reported to be from 5.7 to 9.4m. It was reported that there was a depth of 12.2m alongside the S side at the seaward end of the pier. Vessels up to 8,600 tons can be handled.

The N face of the pier has depths of 5.5 to 9.1m alongside; depths are maintained by dredging.

No. 2 Pier, Y-shaped, is situated 91m off the root of No. 1 Pier. The outer NE section, 60m in length, has a charted depth of 7.3m at its head, but shoals rapidly towards the shore.

No. 3 Pier, 162m long, lies 91m S of No.2 Pier, with a draft alongside of 6m.

Vessels up to 20,000 dwt, with a 12m draft, can be accommodated at the Bacong Ammonia Tanker Terminal. of which the length of the pierhead is 40m. Wooden fenders fore and aft exist 40m from the pierhead.

Pilots and Port Officials come from Dumaguete City, which is close N of Bacong Terminal.

It has been reported that the maximum dimensions accepted are a length of 101m and a draft of 6m.

Aspect.—A light is shown from the root of No.1 Pier. A light is also shown from a radio tower about 0.2 mile SW of No. 1 Pier, but was recently reported extinguished.

A church stands close N of Dumaguete Point, while a radio tower stands 1.5 miles S of the point.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for docking or undocking and from quarantine to any anchorage in stream or shifting. Previous arrangements should be made at Cebu City to board a pilot in that vicinity, or off Dumaguete.

Anchorage.—The anchorage off Dumaguete is bad. The coastal bank is steep-to and the holding ground is poor. Vessels are liable to drag off into deep water.

It is open E and during the Northeast Monsoon (October to March) it is frequently unsafe to anchor or go alongside the main pier.

If anchoring, the best positions are SE of the light, in a depth of 27m, or N of the town, in about 45m.

Directions.—Vessels should approach the port with the light bearing 265°. An eddy has been reported 90m off the pier, producing a S set away from the main pier.

Vessels berth usually bow in at the S side of the main pier and generally moor without difficulty.

Caution.—There are no buoys marking the reefs in the vicinity.

7.28 From Dumaguete to Zamboanguita Point, a distance of about 14 miles SSW, the coast is clear of dangers and the depths are too great for anchorage. The coast is formed of coral sand, bordered by grass or coconut trees. The country for 0.5 mile inland rises gradually to the mountain range which dominates the SE part of Negros, and then is practically flat.

Bacong (9° 15'N., 123° 18'E.), a small town with a large prominent church, stands about 3.5 miles S of Dumaguete. A 210m long timber and concrete pier, built to handle ammonium nitrate and nitric acid, extends E from the shore. Two mooring dolphins lie 20 to 60m from either side of the head of the pier. Vessels of 20,000 dwt, with a maximum draft of 12m, can use this pier. There is a conspicuous tank 200m inshore of the pier.

Pilotage is compulsory. Anchorage and Port of Entry is at Dumaguete.

Dauin Point (9° 11'N., 123° 16'E.), 4 miles SSW of Bacong, is sandy, flat, and covered with trees somewhat higher than those generally found in this vicinity. The town of Dauin stands close W of the point. A large stone church standing on a slight elevation and the ruins of two forts are good landmarks. The top of the church tower shows above the coconut trees which obscure the town.

Zamboanguita Point (9° 06'N., 123° 12'E.), flat and sandy, is located about 6.8 miles SSW of Dauin Point.

Shoal water extends 0.25 mile S from the point. Zamboanguita town, concealed by coconut trees, stands on the point.

Apo Island (9° 05'N., 123° 16'E.), 120m high, lies 4 miles E of Zamboanguita Point. Rocks, awash, extend 0.15 mile S from the island; the remainder of the coast is steep-to. The N end is a tableland sloping steeply on all sides; the S end is about 45m high, and in the middle the land is low and cultivated. A light is shown from the summit of the island.

There is a constant S current with a variable rate in the channel between Apo Island and the coast of Negros.

7.29 Port Siyt (9° 05'N., 123° 09'E.) is situated about 3.5 miles SSW of Zamboanguita Point. It provides shelter for small vessels; the narrowest part of the channel is about 37m wide, with a least depth of 11m.

The best anchorage is near the head of the harbor, with depths of 13 to 15m, soft mud. Access is comparatively easy as the reefs on both sides of the entrance are plainly visible.

Bonbonon Point (9° 03'N., 123° 07'E.), about 1.8 miles SSW of Port Siyt, is the end of a long ridge which trends N. A cliff, 12m high, extends around the point. The land rises steeply N of the point, and attains an elevation of over 60m at a distance of 0.5 mile inland.

Port Bonbonon (9° 03'N., 123° 07'E.), entered 0.75 mile NW of Bonbonon Point, is a small inlet which affords good protection for small craft at all times. The channel at the

entrance is 46m wide at the narrowest part, and has a least depth of 5.5m.

The best anchorage in Port Bonbonon is in a depth of 9m, mud, off the mouth of the Talocoy River, which discharges into the NW side of the harbor.

Directions.—Port Bonbonon is comparatively easy access in daytime, as the reefs show plainly on both sides of the channel. The N side of the E entrance point is clear of dangers and fairly steep-to; it may be passed at a distance of 91m. After passing the point, keep towards the S shore as a small reef, generally marked by a fish-trap, extends from the first point on the N side. From here the shores of the harbor to within 0.25 mile from the head are clear of dangers to within 91m, and steep-to.

Siaton Point (9° 02'N., 123° 01'E.), the S point of Negros, lies about 6.5 miles W of Bonbonon Point. The Siaton River discharges 1 mile NE of Siaton Point. Siaton town, which is not visible from seaward, stands 1 mile inland on the E bank of the river.

Siquijor Island

7.30 Siquijor Island (9° 10'N., 123° 35'E.), 10 miles E of the S part of Negros, is fringed by a narrow steep-to reef off which depths are generally too great to afford anchorage. The coasts are clear of dangers, except for the W end of the island, where the reef extends 1 mile offshore.

Mount Malabahoc (9° 11'N., 123° 35'E.), near the center of the island, is 628m high, and Mount Cudtingan, 3.75 NE of Mount Malabahoc, is 466m high.

Sandugan Point (9° 18'N., 123° 36'E.), the N extremity of the island is low, but rises gradually to a 165m hill about 1.5 miles SE of it.

Port Canoan (9° 15'N., 123° 35'E.), a narrow indentation in the coast, 3 miles SSW of Sandugan Point, is very small, but offers fair shelter for small craft in all weather. Mud flats at the head of the harbor and reefs on either side reduce the available anchorage space to 0.2 mile in length and 0.1 mile in width.

Both sides of the entrance are marked by low, yellow bluffs, and fringing reefs extend 0.1 mile from the N side and 91m from the S side.

Larena (9° 15'N., 123° 36'E.), the capital of the island, is located on a slight elevation on the S side of Port Canoan. The roof of the church is a good landmark from seaward.

An L-shaped concrete pier projects 50m from a bluff N of Larena. Depths of 8.2m off the NW corner shoal gradually to 4m at the E end.

No anchorage is recommended because of considerable shoaling at the head of the bay, which limits swinging room. Seas enter the harbor during heavy weather.

A dangerous wreck, whose position is doubtful, lies N of the fairway, about 0.3 mile NW of the front range structure.

Another dangerous wreck lies close off the face of the pier.

Siquijor (9° 13'N., 123° 31'E.), the largest town on the island, stands 5 miles WSW of Port Canoan. The metal roofs of a large church and other buildings, painted white, are prominent from seaward. Depths off the town are too great to afford safe anchorage.

Tonga Point (9° 13'N., 123° 28'E.) and Tambisan Point lie 3 miles W and 3.75 miles WSW, respectively, of Siquijor

forming the W end of the island. They are fringed by a partly drying reef which extends 1 mile offshore.

This reef shows well, and its edge is usually well defined by fish traps.

San Juan (9° 09'N., 123° 30'E.), a town with a prominent church, is situated about 3 miles SE of Tambisan Point.

Lazi Bay (9° 06'N., 123° 39'E.) is on the S side of the island, about 9 miles ESE of San Juan. The E entrance point of the bay is the extremity of a prominent tableland over 120m high. Canaba Point, the W entrance point, lies 2.25 miles WSW.

7.31 Lazi (9° 08'N., 123° 38'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59100](#)), a town at the head of the bay, has a large prominent red roofed church and convent. Vessels berth along the W side of a concrete pier which is marked by a light. Depths at the pier are 2.4 to 3.7m. Depths alongside the E side are 2.4 to 3m.

There is anchorage in the bay, well-protected during the Northeast Monsoon. Vessels entering the bay steer for the church on a bearing of 317° and anchor, in 33 to 37m, mud and sand. Inshore of this position the depths decrease very rapidly.

Minalulan Point (9° 09'N., 123° 42'E.), the SE extremity of Siquijor Island, is moderately high, well wooded, and very prominent.

Maria Bay (9° 11'N., 123° 42'E.), entered between Minalulan Point and Daquit Point, 4.25 miles N, is free of dangers except for a reef which fringes its shore. The town of Maria, standing at the head of the bay, has a prominent church.

There is anchorage, in 37m, sand, just S of the river on the S side of town. This anchorage offers good protection during the Southwest Monsoon (May to September).

Daquit Point (9° 13'N., 123° 41'E.), on the N side of the entrance to Maria Bay, is formed by a 60m hill about 0.5 mile inland, sloping gradually toward the sea and terminating in low rock bluffs. An islet close to the point is connected by a reef.

Daquit Shoal (9° 16'N., 123° 41'E.), a coral reef with a depth of 2.7m and steep-to, lies 2.5 miles N of Daquit Point and 2 miles offshore. It is usually marked by discolored water.

Enrique Villanueva (9° 17'N., 123° 39'E.), a large town on the coast about 4.25 miles NNW of Daquit Point, has a prominent church. The shore in front of the town is fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef.

Bohol Strait—West Side—Bagacay Point to Cebu

7.32 Bagacay Point (10° 23'N., 124° 01'E.), located about 54 miles S of the N extremity of Cebu Island, is low, rugged, and bordered by a bank extending 0.1 mile E from it. The point is about 7.6m high at the seaward end, rising gradually to about 30m about 0.5 mile inland.

Bagacay Point Light is shown from the point. The light was reported to be obscured by a large tank, and several buildings, when approaching from the NE. There is a small pier NE of the light.

Between Bagacay Point and Cansaga Bay, a fringing reef attains its greatest width of 0.5 mile about 2.8 miles SW of Bagacay Point.

Cansaga Bay (10° 21'N., 123° 58'E.) is large and shallow, with depths of 0.4m. It is bordered by drying mud flats; a number of rocks lie in the entrance.



Bagacay Point Light

Mactan Island (10° 18'N., 123° 58'E.) consists of an old coral reef, about 3m high. Its coast is fringed with mangroves and the remainder of the island consists of coconut plantations.

Bantolinao Point (10° 20'N., 123° 59'E.), the NW extremity of the island, is located about 3.5 miles SW of Bagacay Point.

A light is shown close N of the point, on the reef extending N from the point.

Magellan Bay (10° 20'N., 124° 01'E.), lying E of Bantolinao Point, is blocked by drying reefs extending from its head. Magellan's Monument stands near the shore at the head of the bay, 2 miles SE of Bantolinao Point.

Panguian Point (10° 20'N., 124° 03'E.), the NE extremity of Mactan Island, is clear and steep-to. An obstruction in a depth of 10m lies 1.25 miles W of the point. There are several villages on the SE side of the island.

The SW part of the island has a large reef extending about 2.5 miles to the SW. Part of the reef dries at LW.

Lauis Ledge (10° 14'N., 123° 54'E.), the SW part of the reef, is marked by a small coral islet. A light is shown from a prominent metal framework tower, with a concrete dwelling, located about 0.2 mile SW of Lauis Ledge.

Care must be taken not to mistake this light for Mactan Airport Beacon Light or Cebu Customs Beacon Light.

This error has caused the grounding of several vessels.

Lauis Ledge Lighthouse at the S entrance is reported out of use and not yet repaired. A temporary light is being

substituted, mounted on a steel pole on top of the ruins of the old structure.

Several buoys mark the S edge of the reef SW of Mactan Island. These buoys maybe missing.

7.33 Hilutangan Channel (10° 16'N., 124° 00'E.), separating Mactan Island and Olango Island, is more than 1.35 miles wide, straight, deep, and free of obstructions.

Olango Island (10° 16'N., 124° 03'E.), 2.25 miles SE of Mactan Island, is about 12m high.

Mabini Point (10° 17'N., 124° 04'E.), the NE extremity, is clear and steep-to. The village of Mabini stands near the point. The W and E side of the island are fringed by reefs.

On the S side, a wide reef, bare at LW, extends 4.5 miles SW and surrounds Sulpa, Camungi, Panganan, Hilutangan, Caohagan, and Lassuan Islets.

On Olango Island, half the E shore, the N shore, and most of the W shore consists of overhanging bluffs of coral. Most of the S shore is coral, sand, and mangrove.

The villages of Santa Rosa and Poo are on the W side of the island.

Olango Channel, between Olango Island and the far W reef of Danajon Bank, is about 1.8 miles wide in its narrowest parts, and deep and clear in mid-channel.

Mandaue (10° 20'N., 123° 56'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58950](#)), a town on the NW side of the channel leading to Cebu Harbor, has a prominent tower standing 0.1 mile N of the N root of the Mandaue-Opon Bridge. The bridge is described under Cebu in paragraph 7.34.

A pier used only by small boats fronts the town.

Cebu (10°18'N., 123°54'E.)

[World Port Index No. 58960](#)

7.34 Cebu City, the capital of Cebu Province, is the second largest city in the Archipelago and is a port of entry.

Cebu Harbor, one of the finest in the Philippines, is formed by the strait between Cebu and Mactan Island and has safe anchorage with good holding ground. Entrance is generally made from the S end of the channel. Deep water access channel has been recently dredged for the new International Port.

Winds—Weather

At Cebu City, N and NNE winds averaging 7 to 10 knots prevail from around November to May. During the remaining months, S and SW winds 6 to 12 knots are experienced.

Average maximum wind velocities at Cebu City are somewhat less than 12 knots in February, March, and April, about 12 knots in January, May, June, and December, and reach 18 knots in June, July, and August.

During a 27-year period, wind velocity has averaged more than 31 knots for one hour on seven occasions. A velocity of 44 knots was once recorded. The wind dies down after sunset at Cebu City.

Storm warning signals are displaced both day and night from the tower of the Custom House.

There is no pronounced maximum rain period in this area. Torrential rain of short duration occurs at times in spring and summer months. Visibility is generally good, fog is rare.

Temperature is moderately high, the average yearly maximum being about 33° C and the minimum 28° C.

Relative humidity is generally high, the yearly mean being 76 percent.

Tides—Currents

The currents in the channel set NE during the rising tide and SW during the falling tide with an average velocity of 1 knot, at times 2 knots may be experienced. The time of slack water coincides closely with those of HW and LW at Cebu.

At HW stand there is usually a period of about 2 hours of variable currents, from 0.25 to 0.5 knot, swinging through S, and at LW stands there is a similar period with the currents swinging through N. Maximum velocities are usually midway between HW and LW.

During flood, there is a strong eddy off Fort San Pedro. It is most violent at spring tides, but practically disappears during neaps. This reverse current is reported to start about 1 hour 30 minutes after the beginning of the flood and is felt in the area alongside the marginal wharves and piers inside a line drawn from the angle of the marginal wharf off Fort San Pedro across the end of Pier 1.

During the ebb, the eddy is felt through an arc of about 035° from the marginal wharf and SW of the point of the aforementioned marginal wharf.

An additional eddy current, reverse in direction, is experienced at berths 1 and 2 immediately E of the jetty during the flood. The diurnal range of the tide in the vicinity of Fort San Pedro is about 1.5m.

Depths—Limitations

The area NE of Pier No. 3 has been reclaimed, providing a quay 1,980m in length with charted depths of 0.6 to 6.4m alongside.

However, it is understood that the approach from the SW is dredged to 10.5m with 9.5m alongside. This quay serves as an extension to the domestic port and Cebu International Port container terminal at its NE end.

Vessels engaged in foreign trade must use Cebu International Port which can accommodate vessels up to 172.5m in length and a draft of 9.14m.

It was reported that the area up to 300m off the International Port Berths was dredged to a depth of 8.5m only. An obstruction, consisting of piles showing above water, is reported to lie close off the NE corner of the container terminal.

It was reported that the NE part of the berth, for a distance of about 690m, has been extended 50m into the harbor. The depth alongside this section is reported to be 9.5m.

Numerous mooring buoys and a buoy marking a dangerous wreck inhibit berthing and unberthing at this berth.

Least depths alongside are, as follows:

Berth	Length	Depth
Marginal Wharf		
Section A	816m	4.9-6.8m
Section B	262m	3.7-6.7m
Section C	494m	3.9-7.8m
Section D	1,265m	4.3-8.3m
Section E	690m	8.3m
Berth No. 7	193m	8.5m
Berth No. 8	258m	8.0m
Pier No. 1		
South side	155m	7.9m
North side	155m	7.6m
Pier No. 2		
South side	155m	7.3m
North side	155m	7.0m
Pier No. 3		
South side	155m	4.8m
North side	155m	4.2m

Marginal Wharf Berth No. 7, Pier No.1, and Pier No. 2 are used for ocean-going vessels. Container and bulk cargoes can be handled. There is also container handling at Berth No.7 and Berth No. 8.

It was reported that the concrete structures and mooring posts in Cebu Port area were in a poor state of repair.

Mandaue, close NE of Cebu City, has a draft limitation of 3.6m and is not used by vessels engaged in foreign trade.

Opon (Lapu-Lapu) (10° 19'N., 122° 57'E.) is situated on the W coast of Mactan. The principal oil companies in the Philippines have installations here. These facilities are of the W coast of Mactan and are described from N to S.

Coming from N, the first wharf is the Philippine Refinery Company Wharf with an 8.5m depth alongside but in poor condition.

The Standard Vacuum Oil Company Wharf lies 0.75 mile SW of the Mandaue-Opon Bridge. There is a depth of 9.4m alongside.

Mobil No. 1 Pier has a depth of 10.7m at a distance of 3m off it, shoaling to 8.5m at a distance of 70m SW of the SW dolphin. The maximum allowable draft is 7.6m.

Caltex Oil Company Compound Wharf has a depth of 7.6m at a distance of 6m off it, shoaling to 5.5m at a distance of 60m SW of the dolphin SW of the wharf. The maximum allowable draft is 7.6m. An L-head grain pier 61m long lies close SW of the Caltex Pier.

The **Shell Tank Farm** (10° 17'N., 123° 54'E.) forms an island facing Cebu City, on the NW corner of the reef W of Mactan Island.

A dolphin stands 137m W of the tank farm and another close N of the NE corner of the wharf on the N side of the installation. There is a depth of 8.5m alongside this wharf.

A 2.7m patch lies close off the NW corner of the tank farm.



Port of Cebu

A submarine cable, marked by a light at its SE end, is laid NNW across the channel 0.1 mile W of Shell Tank Farm. A rock which covers lies in the middle of the cable lay.

The Ludo Soap Wharf is a 182m long T-headed finger pier with a draft limitation of 12.1m.

A high gantry and two derricks stand on the head of the pier.

The Mandaue-Opon Bridge (Mactan Bridge), with a vertical clearance of 23m at HW and a horizontal clearance of 113m connects Mandaue and Opon. This bridge is 1,010m long. Foreign ships are not allowed to use the channel spanned by the bridge.

There are general depths of 9m in the harbor. The harbor was reported to be dredged to a depth of 11m. The maximum draft that may be carried in Cebu Channel is 12.1m. The largest vessel to use this port had a length of 186m.

Numerous sunken wrecks and obstructions lie within the vicinity of Cebu Harbor, especially in the vicinity of Pier No.



Mandaue-Opon Bridge (Mactan Bridge)

1, Pier No. 2, and Pier No. 3. Most of these dangers are uncharted and unmarked.

Lipata Bank ($10^{\circ} 15'N.$, $123^{\circ} 52'E.$) lies in the middle of S entrance, about 1 mile WNW of Lauis Ledge Light. The W and larger part dries, while the E patch has a swept depth over an obstruction of 2.3m.

Narvaez Reef, with a depth of 0.3m, lies about 0.4 mile NW of Lipata Bank.

Campanario Shoal ($10^{\circ} 16'N.$, $123^{\circ} 53'E.$), with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 1 mile NNE of Lipata Bank.

Numerous charted wrecks and obstructions lie in or near the fairway of the S entrance channel.

These obstructions are gradually being removed and some of those charted may not be present. The least swept depth is 6.7m.

Banilad Shoals ($10^{\circ} 19'N.$, $123^{\circ} 56'E.$), part of which is awash, lies on the NW side of the channel. Several rocks bare at LW. Lazarino Shoal, nearly 0.75 mile farther SW, has a depth of 1m.

A submarine cable, marked by a light at the SE end, crosses the channel, about 0.3 mile SW of the bridge between Mandaue and Mactan Island.

Aspect

The harbor limits are defined by a line extending from Bantolinao Point, on Mactan Island, due N to the mainland of the island of Cebu, and a line extending from Lauis Ledge, on Mactan Island, to Lipata Point on Cebu.

Prominent features at Cebu City are the Provincial Capitol Dome, Custom House tower, radio and TV towers marked by obstruction lights, water tanks, and several church towers, all of which are shown on the charts.

A light is shown from the Capitol Dome. A church with twin spires, from each of which a red light is shown, stands 0.45 mile SE of the Capitol. Cebu Plaza Hotel stands 1.5 miles NNE of the Capitol and is reported conspicuous.

Approaching from NE, the tower at Mandaue is conspicuous. Coming from the S, a radio tower, marked by three obstruction lights, stands near Lipata Point. A green neon sign erected over a soap factory in SW Cebu is prominent.

Cauit Island is reported to be a good radar target at 12 miles. A TV tower, marked by an obstruction light 0.5 mile N of the Capitol Dome, is prominent.

Several radio towers, which are marked by red lights, stand on the shore from about 2 to 3 miles SW of the same dome.

In 1990, it was reported that the Capitol Dome is easy to identify, but should not be confused with another more conspicuous dome standing farther N. The tower of Santo Nino Church was reported to be pink in color and difficult to identify.

Pilotage

Pilots are compulsory and available 24 hours a day. A 48 hour advanced notice of ETA is required by the pilots, with an update within 24 hours. Pilot launches are painted white with a black "P" and show a blue flag with a white letter "P."

Pilots should be advised as to ETA and deep draft, also which harbor entrance to be used.

Vessels taking a pilot through the channel are exempt from mooring and unmooring pilotage. The use of a pilot from a pier on a wharf in the Cebu channel, and for shifting from berth to berth to anchorage or vice versa, is compulsory.

Vessels can wait for pilots midway between Lipata Bank and Lauis Ledge Light or, if entering from the NE, eastward of Buoy C-1.

Regulations

There is a speed limit of 5 knots in the harbor in the area N of Cauit Island and SW of Bantolinao Point

Anchorage

Anchorage areas are established, as follows:

1. Large vessels—0.5 mile ENE and 0.4 mile SE of Cauit Island Light.
2. Quarantine—0.7 mile NE of Cauit Island Light.
3. Small vessels—Ten numbered berths located in the vicinity of Banilad Shoal, about 1 mile WSW of Mandaue Tower.

The quarantine anchorage is established 10.3 mile NE of the pier on Cauit Island. An alternative quarantine anchorage is situated about 0.2 mile E of No. 3 Pier.

Vessels approaching the quarantine station on the N side of Cauit Island from the S should give the NE tip of the island a berth of about 0.3 mile until it bears 270°, then head for the anchorage.

Large vessels can anchor, in a depth of 14.6m, about 0.6 mile NE of the NE extremity of Cauit Island.

An explosives anchorage, which can accommodate 3 vessels with a length of less than 183m, lies S of Lipata Point and W of Lauis Ledge.

Anchoring of any vessel in Cebu Harbor between the limits of Cebu City and Mactan Island and in the channel between Bantolinao Point and Lauis Ledge Light is strictly prohibited unless authorized in writing by the Collector of Customs.

Prohibited anchorage also lies in a charted area SE of Cebu International Port.

A number of individual anchor berths are reported to be established both NE and SW of the port.

Directions

Cebu Harbor can best be entered from the S. The channels N of Bago, Osteng, and Lagundi Shoals and those W of Lipata Bank and Campanario Shoal are not recommended.

Steer for the **Capitol Dome** (10° 19'N., 123° 52'E.) in line, bearing 004° with a chimney (red and white bands), the right hand one of three standing 1.5 S of the Capitol, leading midway between No. 3 buoy and Lauis Ledge, but close to or over several obstructions, swept to 8.5 and 10.4m lying about 1 mile NNW of Lauis Ledge Light.

Deeper water can be carried by keeping E of the bearing line.

With the N end of Cauit Island abeam, alter course to bring the tower of Santo Nino Church and the cathedral spire ahead bearing about 033°.

When the center of the Shell Tank Farm is bearing about 090°, a course of 070° leads past the piers.

Caution

Piracy is a serious problem in both the N and S anchorage areas.

There are many small, canoe-type fishing vessels in the S entrance channel.

Lipata Bank, Narvaez Reef, and the edge of the reef off Mactan Island are marked by fish traps, but as these are being constantly shifted, they should not be relied upon as a mark.

Bohol Strait—West Side—Lipata Point to Tanon Point

7.35 Lipata Point (10° 15'N., 123° 52'E.) is low and flat. From this point to Langtad Point, 8.75 miles SW, there are numerous detached reefs lying up to 1 mile offshore. This part of the coast should be given a wide berth.

Lagundi Shoal (10° 14'N., 123° 50'E.), with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 2 miles SW of Lipata Point.

Osteng Shoal, with a depth of 7.6m, and Bogo Shoal, with 4m, lie about 0.5 and 0.8 mile E, respectively, of Lagundi Shoal.

Vessels should not pass between these shoals and the shore.

Naga (10° 13'N., 123° 45'E.), a small town about 6.5 miles WSW of Lipata Point, has a church and cement plant which are good landmarks.

Pilots, if required, can be obtained at Cebu City. There is anchorage in 27m, sand, about 0.3 mile off the town with the church bearing 271°.

Tinaan Anchorage (10° 12'N., 123° 45'E.), 1 mile S of Naga, is formed by a small bay in the coast and an extensive reef, awash, lying 0.5 mile SE.

It has depths of about 9 to 18m, but anchorage is recommended only for those vessels with local knowledge. There is a pier to accommodate vessels of 4.6m draft.

Tankers moor to buoys off the end of the pier and discharge through a submerged pipe line. The anchorage and pier are exposed to the Southwest Monsoon.

San Fernando (10° 10'N., 123° 42'E.), a small town with a prominent church, stands close within **Lauis Point** (10° 10'N., 123° 43'E.), about 2 miles SW of Langtad Point. There is anchorage for a small vessel, in 37m, sand, in front of the town.

Carcar Point (10° 05'N., 123° 41'E.), covered with coconut trees, is located about 4.75 miles SSW of Lauis Point.

Carcar Bay (10° 05'N., 123° 39'E.) is entered about 1.5 miles W of Carcar Point. A low mangrove islet lies on the W side of the entrance, connected to the shore by a drying reef. There is a small sheltered anchorage between reefs on either side. The head of the bay is fringed by mangroves.

Carcar (10° 06'N., 123° 39'E.), a small town about 1 mile NNW of the head of the bay, has a prominent church. The entrance to the bay is deep and clear. It should be entered by bringing the church to bear 334° before Carcar Point bears more than 063° and steering on a course of 334°. Anchorage can be taken, in 13m, mud.

7.36 Sibonga (10° 01'N., 123° 37'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58970](#)), a small town about 5.5 miles SW of Carcar Point, has a stone church with twin spires, but is obscured from the S by trees.

The municipal building on the beach is a better landmark from N or S. There is also a ruined pier. A 5.5m detached reef lies 0.5 mile offshore, in range with the N church spire and the end of the ruined pier. Another 4m patch lies immediately SW of the reef. When approaching Sibonga Pier pass N of these shoals.

Argao (9° 53'N., 123° 36'E.) town is located about 8 miles S of Sibonga; it stands between the Argao River and Argao Point. It has a large and prominent church. The concrete pier extending from the beach E of the town was reported in ruins. It has been reported (1995) that a new pier had been constructed.

Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor N or S of Argao Point, but close in because of the great depths.

There is anchorage E of the town, in 27 to 37m, sand, with the church bearing 316°, or S of the point in 18 to 27m, sand, according to the swinging room desired.

Dalaguete Point (9° 46'N., 123° 32'E.) is located about 8.25 miles SSW of Argao Point; the point is flat, sandy, densely wooded, and steep-to. Dalaguete, the leading town in this vicinity, is situated on the N side of the point.

The town has a church, visible only from the N. There is anchorage, in 27 to 37m, sand, close inshore, with the church bearing 316°, or S of the point in 18 to 27m, sand, about 0.1 mile from shore.

The coast from Dalaguete Point to Cayangon Point, 10 miles SSW, is low, with steep sandy beaches, interspersed by rocky bluffs. Several detached patches, with a least depth of 2.3m, lie about 3.5 miles SSW of Dalaguete Point and 0.3 mile offshore.

Mambagi Reef (9° 41'N., 123° 30'E.), about 5 miles SSW of Dalaguete Point, has its outer edge about 0.5 mile E of the village of Mambagi. The reef is composed of rock and sand and the greater part of it dries. There is a narrow, deep channel between it and the coast. Dalaguete Point, bearing 018°, leads clear of the E side of the reef.

There is temporary anchorage W of the reef for small boats, but the entrance from both N and S is very narrow. The anchorage area is limited with poor holding ground.

Boljoon (9° 38'N., 123° 29'E.), a town situated in a cove with considerable depths, 3.75 miles SSW of Mambagi, can be recognized by the white cliffs, 30m high, on Ili Point, on the N side of the cove.

The red roof of a church is prominent from the E. There is no anchorage off the town, but there is temporary anchorage for small vessels, in 37 to 46m, off the mouth of the **Losapon River** (9° 37'N., 123° 29'E.) just S of the town and 91m from shore.

7.37 Cayangon Point (9° 36'N., 123° 29'E.), 33m high, located about 1.5 miles S of Boljoon, is fringed by a partly drying reef which extends 0.25 mile E.

Iuisan Point (9° 34'N., 123° 28'E.), located about 2.5 miles SSW of Cayangon Point, is low, and terminates in sand and rocks. Iuisan Shoal, which dries near its center, lies 1 mile S of Iuisan Point and 0.5 mile offshore.

The channel between the shoal and the reef fringing **Santa Monica Point** (9° 33'N., 123° 27'E.) to the W is about 0.2 mile wide, with depths of over 37m, but should not be used without local knowledge. Vessels coming from the S should steer well clear of the shoal.

Oslob Point (9° 31'N., 123° 26'E.), about 3 miles SW of Iuisan Point, is low, sandy, and well wooded, with a prominent white stone fort on its extremity. It is fringed by a steep-to reef which extends about 0.3 mile SE. The town of Oslob is situated on the point. There are houses that are scattered and partly concealed by trees. The church with a red roof and a tower nearby are both prominent. There is anchorage, in 7 to 16m, off the S side of Oslob Point.

The coast between Oslob Point and Tanon Point, 8.75 miles SW, consists of sheer white cliffs between 3 to 37m high alternating with sandy beaches and is steep-to.

Tanon Point (9° 25'N., 123° 20'E.) is low, sandy, and surrounded by a reef about 0.1 mile wide.

Santander, a town on high ground back of the point, is prominent. A large white church, with a tower and steps down to the beach, is very conspicuous.

Sumilon (9° 26'N., 123° 23'E.), about 31m high and wooded, lies 3.5 miles ENE of Tanon Point. There is a prominent stone tower, 7m high near the S end, which has the appearance of a clump of trees due to the brush growing on or about the tower. The channel between Sumilon Island and the coast of Cebu is deep and clear of dangers.

Bohol—West and South Coast—Off-lying Dangers

7.38 Northwest Bank (7° 13'N., 118° 22'E.), fronting the NW coast of Bohol between **Corte Point** (10° 09'N., 124° 09'E.) and **Abucayan Point** (9° 53'N., 123° 50'E.), is an extensive area of numerous small islets and reefs extending up to 7.5 miles offshore.

The outer edge of this bank is steep-to, with the 18.3m curve lying close along the reefs, and the depths increasing rapidly beyond this contour. A number of channels, of varying depths, lead in between the outer dangers.

Pandanon Islet (10° 11'N., 124° 05'E.) is located on the reef on the NE side of Northwest Pass. This pass connects the inner channels in this area with Olango Channel.

Cabulan Island (10° 09'N., 124° 03'E.) stands on the reef on the SW side of Northwest Pass; it is the northernmost of the islets on Northwest Bank. Extending SW from it are Coamen, Magcalingao, Mocaboc, and Bagambanua Islets. The reefs around and between the islets are partly bare at LW.

There are least depths of 7.4m in the pass between Magcalingao Islet and the small drying reef 1 mile SW of it. Between Mocaboc Islet and Bagambanua Islet there is a least depth of 6.4m.

Between a 4.5m patch located about 5 miles SW of Bagambanua Islet and **Mantatao Islet** (9° 57'N., 123° 51'E.), lies a deep, wide channel that serves as a SW entrance to Northwest Bank.

There are numerous islets, reefs, and rocks, some of which bare at LW, located in the central area of Northwest Bank. Their size and location can best be seen on the area charts. There are no maintained navigational aids in this vicinity.

Bohol Strait—East Side—Corte Point to Tagbilaran

7.39 Corte Point (10° 09'N., 124° 09'E.) lies about 1.5 miles N of Mount Corte, 177m high, a principal landmark in the area. The coast in this area is low, mostly fringed by mangroves, intersected by several small rivers, and bordered by shoal water.

Corte (10° 07'N., 124° 08'E.), a small village, stands at the head of a small cove about 1 mile SW of Mount Corte. Pampang, a small village, lies 3.5 miles SW of Mount Corte. It has a conspicuous stone church with a nipa roof.

The village is reported to be fronted by shoal water and is not easily approached even by small boats, except at HW.

The **Inabanga River** (10° 05'N., 124° 05'E.), which empties about 5 miles SW of Mount Corte, is the largest river in western Bohol. The bar at the entrance can be crossed by small boats at HW.

The town of Inabanga stands 2.5 miles S of the river mouth. A large stone church with a square tower is prominent.

7.40 Tubigan (9° 57'N., 123° 58'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58890](#)), about 7.8 miles SW of Inabanga, is the most important town of the NW coast of Bohol. A large church and convent form good landmarks. A pier extends about 0.4 mile out from shore. There are depths of 9.1m at the head of the pier. A light is also shown from the head of the pier. There is anchorage, in 5.5 to 9m, mud, about 0.3 mile seaward of the pier.

Directions.—The approach to Tubigon is difficult owing to the many reefs and lack of navigational aids.

Local knowledge should be used when available. The best approach is between Mocaboc Islet and Bagambanua Islet where there is 6.5m at LW. The channel, through narrow in places and somewhat tortuous, is deep.

The following directions should only be used as a rough guide. After crossing the ridge between Mocaboc Islet and Bagambanua Islet, proceed SE until Mocaboc Islet bears 030° and then change course to 210° and continue until Bagambanua Islet bears 348°, then alter course to 168° bringing Bagambanua Islet astern and the E end of Hayaan Islet directly ahead.

When Pangap Islet bears 090°, alter course to 099° and steer for the center of Cancostino Islet, passing about 0.3 mile S of

Pangap Islet. The reef that surrounds Pangap is steep-to and bare at LW. It should be favored to avoid a small 2m patch lying 0.5 mile SW of the W end of Pangap Islet. When abreast of Pangap alter course and steer for the church at Tubigon, bearing 154°.

7.41 Between Tubigon and Calape, a town situated about 6.5 miles SW, the foothills at several localities rise to conspicuous heights.

The most prominent are Mount Ilihan, 222m high; Mount Tanauan, 443m high, about 3 miles S of Tubigon; and Mount Candungao, 480m high, 3.25 miles SW of Mount Tanauan.

Calape Bay (9° 54'N., 123° 52'E.), 6.5 miles SW of Tubigon, is small and constricted. The bay is inaccessible from the N except by small craft at HW. The S entrance can be used by small boats; the channel is unmarked and should not be attempted without local knowledge.

Calape, a small town at the head of the bay, has a prominent church with twin towers.

Pangangan Island (9° 54'N., 123° 49'E.), low and cultivated, lies about 2 miles W of the town of Calape.

Magtung Point, on the NW side of the island is clear and steep-to, but the remainder of the island is fringed with reefs which dry on the N side.

Sandingan Island (9° 51'N., 123° 48'E.), lying about 2 miles SW of Pangangan Island and marked by a light, 81m high and wooded. It is connected with Bohol by swamps and drying reefs.

Cabilao Island (9° 53'N., 123° 46'E.), 34m high and wooded, is separated from the NW side of Sandingan Island by Sauang Pass, a 0.75 mile wide deep channel. A concrete pole stands near the NE extremity of Cabilao Island. Tidal currents in the vicinity of the island set N and S at a considerable rate.

7.42 Loon (9° 48'N., 123° 48'E.), 2.5 miles S of Sandingan Island, stands on the NW slope of Mount Canmanoc, 445m high, situated 2 miles SE. A large church and convent stand on a plateau 23m high, reached by a wide flight of steps.

A stone mole, used by small boats, extends 0.15 mile from shore. There is anchorage for small vessels, in 7 to 14.6m, with the head of the mole bearing 097°, 0.25 mile off.

Care should be taken when anchoring as there are several large coral heads in this area, with depths of 1.2 to 2.4m.

Cruz Point (9° 44'N., 123° 47'E.), the extremity of the peninsula lying between Loon and Maribojoc, lies about 4 miles S of Loon. The point is 6.1 to 9.1m high, rocky, and covered with trees. There is a prominent stone watchtower standing near the seaward end of the point.

Maribojoc Bay (9° 42'N., 123° 50'E.), entered between Cruz Point and Cocalas Point, 5.25 miles SE, is fringed by a reef which extends 1 mile offshore on the S end.

Maribojoc (9° 45'N., 123° 51'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58880](#)), a town on the NE side of the bay, has a large church visible from all parts of the bay. A mole, with a depth of 1.3m off its outer end, extends 0.2 mile SW between the reefs. A light is shown at the head of the mole.

There is anchorage, sheltered only from the Northeast Monsoon, in 11 to 18m, mud, with the seaward end of the mole bearing 053°, distance 0.25 mile.

Four concrete beacons mark the edges of the reef leading to the mole; the edges are generally marked by fish traps. Small craft drawing not more than 2.4m can proceed farther in through a short, winding channel to within a short distance of the mole.

The **Abatan River** (9° 43'N., 123° 52'E.), 2 miles SE of Maribojoc, has a depth of 1m on the bar at LW, with greater depths inside. It is navigable by small craft to above the town of Cortes, where it is spanned by a steel bridge.

Cortes, a small town on a bluff on the E bank of the Abatan River, lies about 1.8 miles from the entrance of the river.

Paminuitan Hill (9° 41'N., 123° 52'E.), 99m high, conspicuous, round topped, and wooded, stands about 1.5 miles S of the Abatan River and 0.5 mile inland from the coast.

There is anchorage providing fair shelter about 0.5 mile offshore, with the low, wooded point which marks the S limit of the flats off the mouth of the Abatan River bearing 100°, Paminuitan Hill bearing 125°, and a conspicuous bushy tree on a reef near the entrance of the river bearing 018°. Depths shoal gradually from 27 to 7m, mud.

7.43 Tagbilaran (9° 39'N., 123° 51'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58870](#)), the seat of the provincial government of Bohol, is situated 2 miles SSE of Cocalos Point. It is a town of growing commercial importance.

Depths—Limitations.—The channel was reported to be about 61m in width, with a controlling depth of 7.8m, although depths of as little as 1.4m have been reported in the channel. Local knowledge is necessary.

An L-shaped concrete pier projects 0.25 mile from shore about 0.5 mile NNW of the town. The pier has a berthing face 95m long with a least depth of 6m reported alongside. Improvements to the port facilities were recently planned. A T-headed stone pier 9m wide, projects 290m from the shore, about 0.2 mile SSE of the L-shaped pier.

Aspect.—The standpipe behind the town and the church tower in town are prominent objects in the approach. A cross, which is outlined at night by green lights, is situated atop a college near the church.

A tower, marked by obstruction lights, stands 0.5 mile NE of the church. The N side of the entrance channel is marked by lighted beacons.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is available 24 hours. The pilots board near the beginning of the channel, about 1.3 miles WNW of the head of the L-shaped pier.

Regulations.—Cargo vessels must send their ETA 36 hours prior to arrival. Passenger vessels must send their ETA 24 hours prior to arrival.

Anchorage.—There is a confined anchorage area, with a depth of 26m, W of the government pier. Anchoring positions are best seen on the chart. The outer anchoring positions are for vessels greater than 3,000 grt. The inner anchoring positions are for vessels of 3,000 grt and under, with a depth of 26m, W of the government pier.

Bohol—South Coast—Tagbilaran to Agio Point

7.44 Panglao Island (9° 36'N., 123° 47'E.), off the SW extremity of Bohol, is almost joined to it as the harbor of

Tagbilaran that separates them is only about 0.3 mile wide at the narrowest part and nearly dry at LW.

A causeway extends from the town of Dauis, at the NE end of the island, to the Bohol shore. There are gaps in the causeway to allow for the passage of boats. A church spire at Dauis is conspicuous.

There are two hills near the NE part of Panglao Island. Mount Biking rises to 197m and is the higher. A third hill rises to 97m on the S side of the island. The rest of the island is fairly level and covered with vegetation.

The town of Panglao, open to small craft at HW, stands at the head of Panglao Bay.

An extensive drying reef extends 3.25 miles SW from the SW end of Panglao Island. Two small wooded islets are located on this reef.

Balicasag Island (9° 31'N., 123° 41'E.), 4 miles SW of Tahiruc Point, the SW extremity of Panglao Island, is low, flat, and surrounded by a narrow steep-to reef. A few houses and the ruins of an old fort stand on the island.

The channel between the island and the reef extending SW from Panglao Island is 1.75 miles wide and deep.

Cervera Shoal (9° 30'N., 123° 50'E.), with a depth of 6.4m and steep-to, lies about 9.5 miles E of Balicasag Island. The shoal can usually be distinguished by tide rips and discolored water.

Pamilacan Island (9° 30'N., 123° 55'E.), 15m high at its W side, lies about 14 miles E of Balicasag Island. The N extremity is clear of dangers and steep-to, but the rest of the coast is fringed by a reef which, in places, extends about 0.2 mile offshore. A small rock, with some bushes, lies nearly 0.1 mile off the S side. A fort, in ruins, stands on the N point of the island.

7.45 The S coast of Bohol, from Tagbilaran to Agio Point about 46 miles E, is fringed by a narrow steep-to reef. There are no off-lying dangers and the S coast of Bohol can be safely navigated at a distance of 0.75 mile.

Baclayon (9° 37'N., 123° 54'E.), a small town about 3.5 miles ESE of Tagbilaran, has a church and other buildings that show well from seaward. There is a small stone landing in front of the town. A light is shown at the outer end of the landing.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor, in 37m, with the church tower bearing 317; Mount Biking, on Panglao Island, bearing 248; and the round-top hill, 145m high, on Bohol bearing 013.

Care should be taken to avoid a 1.8m patch lying on the approach to this anchorage, 2.75 miles SE of Tagbilaran church.

Small vessels can find anchorage, in 22m, about 0.3 mile off the shore of Panglao Island, with the church tower at Tagbilaran bearing 321, the small chapel on Panglao Island bearing 285, and the round-top hill on Bohol bearing 029.

Outside the reef along the S coast of Bohol the depths increase so abruptly that anchorage is afforded in only a few places.

Albuquerque (9° 37'N., 123° 57'E.), a small town about 2.5 miles E of Baclayon, has a large prominent stone church.

Loay (9° 36'N., 124° 01'E.), a town about 3.5 miles E of Albuquerque, is situated on low, flat ground on the E side of the mouth of the Loay River.

A church and convent stand on a small hill overlooking the town. A light is also shown from the E bank of the river.

The small harbor, formed by the river, is about 137m wide off the town. It has two rock jetties and a marginal wharf.

The channel is marked by three beacons, two of which mark the outer ends of the jetties.

The other beacon stands midway between the E jetty beacon and the marginal wharf, the latter having depths of 1.5 to 2.4m reported alongside. There is temporary anchorage, in 14.7 to 27m ,outside the bar of the river.

The Loay River is navigable by small boats as far as the town of Loboc, about 2.5 miles inland from the coast.

From Loay to Loboc, the river is very tortuous and mostly fringed by swamps. It is spanned by a bridge at Loay and a bridge at Loboc.

7.46 Tayong Peak (9° 38'N., 124° 04'E.), 506m high and conical, stand prominently in a group of hills 4 miles NE of Loay.

Lila (9° 35'N., 124° 06'E.), a town about 5 miles E of Loay, has a church with a galvanized roof; the S gable is prominent.

Dimiao (9° 36'N., 124° 10'E.), a town about 4 miles E of Lila, has a church whose peaked roof forms a good landmark.

There is anchorage for small craft in the bight close W of Dimiao with fair shelter from all winds except SW. The town has a small wooden pier.

Valencia (9° 36'N., 124° 12'E.), a small town about 3 miles E of Dimiao, offers anchorage, in 14.6 to 18.3m, sand, but without shelter.

Gorda Point (9° 36'N., 124° 16'E.), about 3 miles E of Valencia, forms a barely noticeable projection from the general coast line and derives its name from the height and prominence of Mount Gorda. The coast in this vicinity is clear and steep-to.

Mount Gorda (9° 36'N., 124° 16'E.), a narrow steep ridge, is about 1.5 miles long. Its summit, 328m high, is located about 0.5 mile NW of Gorda Point. Its bluff-like, tree-covered sides show distinctly against the range farther inland forming an excellent landmark.

Garcia Hernandez (9° 37'N., 124° 17'E.), a small town about 2.25 miles E of Gorda Point, has a large prominent stone church. There is temporary, unprotected anchorage off the town, in 9 to 27m. About 1 mile ENE of Garcia Hernandez there is a pier.

Canopao Point (9° 38'N., 124° 22'E.), about 4 miles E of Garcia Hernandez and Cantagay Point, 0.75 mile farther NE, with a small bay between them, are formed by bluffs 9 to 15m high.

Jagna (9° 39'N., 124° 22'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58850](#)), a small town about 0.5 mile N of Cantagay Point, stands at the head of Jagna Bay. Its shores are fringed by reefs that bare at LW. Government Pier, L-shaped and of concrete construction, is 33m long at its face, with depths from 4 to 9.4m reported alongside.

The pier was being extended. A light is shown at the inner end of the pier. Vessels may berth either side to the pier, but

starboard side is recommended during the Southwest Monsoon, using the port anchor.

Pilots and tugs are not available and entry into the bay at night is not recommended. The largest vessel to berth here was 141m long.

There is an anchorage area 0.25 mile wide N of Cantagay Point, in depths from 26 to 33m, protected from S, through W and N, to NE. In heavy weather from E, the pier and anchorage are untenable.

7.47 Nauco Point (9° 39'N., 124° 24'E.), where the coast makes an abrupt change of direction to the N, is located about 2 miles E of Jagna. The point is clear and steep-to, rising almost vertically to a height of 22.8m, then gradually to over 30.5m at a distance of 137m inland. The vertical face of Nauco Point makes a good landmark.

Duero (9° 42'N., 124° 24'E.), a small town about 3.3 miles N of Nauco Point, offers fairly good anchorage, in 27m E of the church and about 0.2 mile offshore.

Guindulman Bay (9° 45'N., 124° 30'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58860](#)), between Cabantian Point and Napacao Point, 4 miles E, extends about 3 miles N. It is very deep at the entrance, but shoals rapidly near its head. The only detached danger in the bay is a 0.9m patch in the NE corner about 0.3 mile off the mouth of the **Tabahan River** (9° 46'N., 124° 30'E.).

7.48 Guindulman (9° 45'N., 124° 30'E.), the town at the head of the bay, is close W of the river entrance. The town is concealed by trees, and although the tower of the church is visible above them, it is inconspicuous.

Vessels can anchor according to draft outside the fish traps lining the shore in front of the town, mud and sand bottom. This anchorage is exposed to the Southwest Monsoon.

A T-shaped pier, 204m long, with depths of 5.2m at the NW end, and 7.9m at the SE end, stands on the E shore of Guindulman Bay, 0.5 mile SE of the town. Two buoys mark the shoal and the edge of the reef NW and S of the pier. There is anchorage, in 14.6m, about 0.1 mile SW of the pier.

From Napacao Point, the coast trends E for about 3.5 miles to **Quinali Point** (9° 44'N., 124° 34'E.), then NE for nearly 2 miles to Agio Point. **Mount Pugatin** (9° 47'N., 124° 34'E.), with twin peaks 375m and 390m high and about 0.5 mile apart, lies up to 2.25 miles NNW of Agio Point.

Anda (9° 45'N., 124° 34'E.), a small town lying on a sandy point, the extremity of which is about 1 mile N of Quinali Point, has a large white conspicuous church. An extensive mangrove swamp lies between Anda and the mainland.

There is anchorage for small craft, in 22m, close off the edge of the reef SE of the extremity of the point.

Agio Point (9° 46'N., 124° 35'E.), the SE extremity of Bohol is low, but rises to a height of 163m less than 0.5 mile inland. The point is fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef with a growth of mangrove.